

sweetheart deals given to Halliburton—no bid—under circumstances she objected to. She said:

I can unequivocally state that the abuse related to contracts awarded to KBR [Halliburton] represents the most blatant and improper contract abuse I have witnessed during the course of my professional career.

Will someone investigate? Who will investigate? The answer is no one. So I am going to propose, as I have previously, a Truman-type committee. Harry Truman, a Democratic Senator from Missouri, when we had a Democrat in the White House, said: I am going to investigate waste, fraud, and abuse in the military. And he found it.

We need an investigation here, and we should have a special committee of the type of the Truman committee. I will offer that amendment once again.

We cannot sit idly by and suggest nothing wrong is happening. This is serious. It ought to be taken seriously. It undermines, in my judgment, those who fight the wars, the men and women who wear America's uniform and go, when asked by the Government, to fight. The least we can do is make certain they are not being fed outdated food, that contractors are not shortchanging them in a range of ways, and make sure the taxpayer isn't being bilked.

We have had testimony about how we paid to put an air conditioner in a building in Iraq, and then it goes to a subcontractor, and eventually goes to another subcontractor, and another one, and pretty soon that room gets a fan and we get charged for an air conditioner. The American taxpayer just gets shafted, and our troops are ill served.

There is so much waste, fraud, and abuse that it is unbelievable.

I will offer these amendments: on the issue of the Truman committee, on the issue TV Marti, and also I may offer my amendment on the issue of the purchase of Unocal by CNOOC.

SEXUAL PREDATORS

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I want to mention an issue dealing with sexual predators. We are now hearing, as I did this morning on the news, more information about Mr. Joseph Duncan. He is a violent sexual predator. He raped a young boy at gunpoint and went to prison for 20 years for that crime. He was then released, and went to live in North Dakota. Duncan has now been charged in Idaho with multiple counts of murder and with the abusing of two young children that he kidnapped.

This is a man who, just some months ago, in the month of April, was hauled into an American court in the State of Minnesota, charged with molesting a 6-year-old boy, having had the record of violently raping at gunpoint a teenage boy some long while before. But we are told that the judge in Minnesota did not know this person's previous history. So after walking into a Min-

nesota courtroom, being charged with molesting a 6-year-old, despite his previous history, Mr. Duncan was allowed to post \$15,000 bail and was gone. Now children have been abused and kidnapped by this violent sexual predator. People are dead.

I have introduced a bill called Dru's law. I will put up a picture of this beautiful, young woman, Dru Sjodin. She walked outside of a shopping center in Grand Forks, ND, one night and, similarly, a violent sexual predator, Mr. Rodriguez, allegedly abducted her and murdered her.

Let me tell you about Mr. Rodriguez. Mr. Rodriguez is a man who served 23 years in prison for a violent sexual crime. When released, he was judged by the psychiatrist and psychologist to be at the highest risk for reoffending. He was let out of prison after 23 years. No monitoring at all. At the prison door, it is: So long, see you, hope you do well.

Within 6 months, this man allegedly abducted and murdered this wonderful young woman, a student at the University of North Dakota.

Now, Martha Stewart went to prison, and when she was let out, she was required to wear an electronic bracelet around her ankle so that they knew her whereabouts. I believe she still wears an electronic bracelet. But Joseph Duncan didn't wear an electronic device. And Mr. Rodriguez didn't wear an electronic device.

What is happening in this country—especially with violent sexual predators—is just shameful. We know what causes this, who does it. In most cases, they have been in the hands of law enforcement and the criminal justice system and they have been let out. We know also that over 70 percent of the violent sexual predators will reoffend and, in most cases, will reoffend more violently.

As a result of that, some long while ago, I introduced Dru's law, named after this young woman, Dru Sjodin. It would do three things: One, establish a national registry of sexual predators. There is not now one. There are State registries, but there is no national registry that you can search to find out who lives near you, regardless of state lines.

Second, if a high-risk sex offender is about to be released from prison, there must be notification of the local State attorneys so they can, if they wish, seek additional civil commitment and incarceration.

Third, if a high-risk offender is, in fact released, they must have high-level monitoring upon release. We just cannot allow these people—the violent sexual predators—to end their term, or to come into court on a new charge and to walk back out on the sidewalks to terrorize other innocent Americans.

The Senate passed Dru's law last fall. It didn't get through the House, so I have to start over. I am proud to tell you that ARLEN SPECTER, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, is a cospon-

sor, and ORRIN HATCH, the previous chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has been very supportive of this bill. We have bipartisan cosponsorship. I hope next week we will, by consent, move Dru's law through the Senate again and send it to the House. We must address these issues.

In April, I held a town meeting about the issue of sexual predators in Fargo, ND, which, coincidentally, is where Mr. Duncan was living. I called up on the North Dakota Registry of Sexual Predators for the names of these people living within 2 miles of where I was having the meeting. I told the people at the meeting I want to know that there is this violent offender within blocks of where we are holding this meeting. Here is what I had. I had this piece of paper. I told them about this sexual predator, and his rape of a 14-year-old boy at gunpoint and the burning of his victim.

The fact is, this man was not some stranger with no record.

Then Mr. Duncan went to court on the charge of molesting a 6-year-old boy in another state, and was allowed to post \$15,000 bail because the judge apparently wasn't aware of his record. The judge should certainly have been apprised of his record.

In fact, we cannot any longer—from California, to Texas, to Florida, to Idaho, to North Dakota—continue to see violent sexual predators let out of prison in circumstances that are so much more lenient than that which was required of Martha Stewart when she finished her incarceration. That makes no sense.

Mr. President, I hope that next week perhaps we will have the opportunity by consent to move the legislation, with the support and active cosponsorship of ARLEN SPECTER, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and also with the support of Senator HATCH, Senator LEAHY, and many others. If we do this, I think we will send hope to all of those who have asked this Congress to take action to do the right thing. I hope that perhaps by this day next week, I am able to say we have been successful in moving that legislation and, hopefully, we can move it to the House and get the President to sign this very important piece of legislation.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Ohio is recognized.

VIOLENCE IN CONGO

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I want to call attention to and condemn the recent deplorable violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Last Saturday, almost 50 people, mostly women and children, were quite literally burned alive in eastern Congo because of their support for the U.N. peacekeeping mission there. While many of the men in the village fled, the victims—again, the vast majority

women and children—were herded into huts and locked inside while the huts were then set on fire.

The perpetrators of this heinous act were Rwandan rebels who, after the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, fled to the eastern Congo to avoid prosecution for their genocidal actions. Since then, they have roamed the eastern Congo with impunity, spreading death and misery in their wake.

During Saturday's brutal massacre, the rebels taunted their victims, telling them to call on their U.N. saviors to rescue them. "Call on your U.N. saviors if you want to be rescued," they said. But the problem was that the U.N. peacekeepers were not there. They were not there when those women and children needed them the most.

We have to condemn the rebels. What they did was indescribably brutal. But we, also, in the international community have a responsibility to protect the victims, and the international community failed. We have sent the world's largest U.N. peacekeeping mission into the Congo. Yet the violence and instability continues. Sexual scandals in the Congo and elsewhere show that peacekeepers cannot be trusted with the very people they are designed to protect. In addition, peacekeepers often avoid danger, abdicating the responsibility to protect at the very moment they are most needed. I don't want my colleagues in the Senate to think this is an isolated critique of the U.N. peacekeeping mission in the Congo which, in its defense, has been more active in the past few months. This is really an endemic problem, as shown by the 1995 massacre of some 8,000 men and boys in Bosnia by the Bosnian Serb army. The U.N. peacekeeping force was simply unable to protect them. Because of the U.N. peacekeeping mission's failure, 8,000 innocent people lost their lives.

Mr. President, I can also speak at length about the current failures of U.N. peacekeeping in Haiti.

In Haiti, despite a robust U.N. peacekeeping mission that is twice as large as the successful multinational force that includes United States troops that kept the peace immediately following President Aristide's departure, today violence and chaos reign in Haiti. U.N. peacekeepers in Haiti are called *turistas* because they are found more often on the beaches or in local restaurants and bars than actively protecting the people of Haiti.

The U.N. originally argued the problem was more troops were needed. But the quantity is not the problem in Haiti, nor in the Congo. As I mentioned before, Congo hosts the world's largest U.N. peacekeeping force, and the U.N. peacekeeping force in Haiti is twice as large as the contingent of United States, French, and Canadian soldiers who were very effectively able to keep the peace immediately after Aristide left. The problem then is quality. The problem is what they are doing. The problem is what they are not doing.

I certainly do not want to imply all peacekeepers are doing a bad or inadequate job. There are many brave individuals who make up the peacekeeping forces. Some countries certainly have an exemplary reputation for sending competent peacekeepers, but there are far too few quality peacekeepers. It is inconsistent.

The bottom line is the United Nations needs to take a long, hard look, and that all countries in the international community need to take a long, hard look at the peacekeeping missions to ensure that every peacekeeper in every peacekeeping mission is willing to protect and engage.

"Protect and engage" should be the motto of the U.N. because no international mandate is more important than the responsibility to protect innocent civilians.

We know, of course, the United States cannot afford to send U.S. troops—certainly the best in the world—to every single conflict in every single region. That is why we have U.N. peacekeepers, for which we pay a significant amount of money. We pay a significant percentage of the cost of U.N. peacekeepers.

We have peacekeepers so the international community can collectively respond to threats to international peace and security. But simply sending peacekeepers is not enough if they are not going to protect the innocent and engage the wicked. We must demand more from the peacekeepers or we will face the consequences of failed states.

Mr. President, I will come to the floor in the near future and talk at greater length about Haiti and the crisis that is occurring in Haiti. Today I simply want to spend another moment to talk about the peacekeepers.

I had the opportunity to be in Haiti—I have visited Haiti many times—when our U.S. troops were down there shortly after President Aristide left. In my career in the Senate, I don't know anything that has made me prouder to be an American than to see our United States troops in Haiti, to walk the slums of Port-au-Prince with our troops, to see young children come up—run up—these poor children who have absolutely nothing in the world, to run up to our troops and see the relationship between those troops and those children.

When our troops went to Haiti, they did it the right way. They engaged in civil work. They helped clear the sewers. They helped clear the open sewers we find in City Soleil, the worst slum in Port-au-Prince. They would go out and set up clinics to help children and adults with their medical needs. They brought medical care to people who had not seen medical care. At the same time, they brought order and stability. They made City Soleil an example. In a slum in Port-au-Prince of 300,000 to 400,000 people, they brought order and peace, something the people living there have never seen before. The humanitarian groups working in City

Soleil tell me this was the first time they have really seen peace, when our troops were there.

I talked with the U.S. commanders. Our troops were about to leave, and the U.N. peacekeeping mission was about to come in. Our U.S. commanders told me: Senator DEWINE, we are telling the U.N. commanders when they come in, they better take charge immediately. They better let the gang leaders, the thugs, and the people who will cause the problems know who is in charge, and they better let them know immediately because if they do not, we are going to tell them there will be chaos, the violence will return, and death will return to Haiti.

That is what they told the U.N. peacekeeping mission. Tragically, the U.N. peacekeepers apparently did not listen. They did not take charge and chaos has returned.

Many of us have urged the U.N. and the peacekeepers there and the countries involved to be more aggressive with the thugs to help the people of Haiti, to help restore order. But it is not that simple. The U.N. engaged in a mission on July 7, I believe it was, in City Soleil where they tried to deal with one gang leader, a gang leader who had been causing a lot of problems. They did, in fact, deal with him. They killed him. But by the reports I have received from my sources in City Soleil, they also killed 50, 60, 70 civilians, a horrible botched operation, from everything I can tell, at least, and I am still trying to find out exactly what happened.

So it is not just a question of getting tough, it is a question of doing it the right way. It is a question of going out, being among the people, working with the people, having good intelligence, knowing what is going on, and then acting against the people who would rain havoc on the community.

There are a million things wrong with Haiti—a port that does not work, not enough food, electricity that is not on, a government that is struggling. But nothing will work in Haiti, nothing can be done in Haiti unless there is some order, unless there is some security. Haiti today is on the brink of chaos. The United States and the international community are going to have to do something about it.

We are coming very close to the point where the United States, whether we like it or not, is going to have to send troops back to Haiti. No one wants to hear it now. No one wants to talk about that. But that is the situation that is fast approaching.

I will be back on the Senate floor in the next few days to talk more about that, but what we see today is a failed U.N. mission and a very dangerous situation in Haiti. People may ask, Why do we worry about Haiti? Why do we care about what is going on? We care from a humanitarian point of view—8 million people in Haiti who starve every day, people who die from violence every day. We should care about

the children who are down there. We should care about the innocent people.

If we do not care about that, we should care because Haiti is on our doorstep. Haiti is not going to go away. It is there. We should be concerned about it. We should be concerned because Haiti is becoming a transshipment area for drugs into the United States. And we should be concerned because of the boat people who could begin to float back up to Miami where our Coast Guard will again have to turn them around.

So Haiti is of significance to the United States. It always will be because of its geographical location. We will always have to be concerned. We have had U.S. troops down there twice in the last decade. In the last century, we have been involved numerous times. Unless the situation changes quickly in the next several weeks, we are going to have to be involved again.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS DEVIN GRELLA

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I come to the Senate floor this afternoon to pay tribute to a brave soldier and fellow Ohioan. PFC Devin Grella from Medina lost his life on September 6, 2004, when an improvised explosive device struck his vehicle near Qarrahah, Iraq. Devin was 21 years old.

When I think about the dedication of our men and women in uniform, I am reminded of something President Ronald Reagan once said about the devotion to freedom. This is what he said:

Freedom is a fragile thing, and it is never more than one generation away from extinction. It is not ours by inheritance. It must be fought for and defended constantly by each generation, for it comes only once to a people.

Devin embodied the spirit of freedom President Reagan so eloquently described. He sacrificed his life so we can continue to be free and so the people of Iraq can have the chance to know the freedoms we hold so dear. His dedication to and love for his country knew no bounds.

Growing up in Medina, Devin loved music and he loved to play the violin, the piano, and the guitar. As one of four boys, Devin was also known for his outgoing personality. Devin's brother Darrin remembers his brother as always having a good time.

Devin attended Medina High School his freshman, sophomore, and senior years, and Archbishop Hoban High School for his junior year. He was a very actively involved student who sang in the choir, ran cross country, and played on the lacrosse team with his younger brother Drew. Lacrosse coach Pat O'Brien described Devin as "a good athlete and a strong kid whom the other players looked up to. You could tell he was having the time of his life when he was on the field."

Off the field, Devin was known for his playful personality. Brother Darrin described the time when Devin intro-

duced himself to Cleveland Cavaliers star LeBron James as "Debron James," since James was his middle name. Known to family and friends as "Deuce"—a reference to his favorite number—Devin was a great guy to have around.

After graduation in 2002, Devin worked at Donato's Pizza, a local restaurant. Adam Stout, a manager at the restaurant, described Devin as a hard worker and a great morale booster who would like to laugh, tell jokes, and make other people laugh.

Indeed, wherever he went, Devin made people smile. He wanted to earn money for college, and out of a sense of patriotism and with a dream of becoming an officer, Devin joined the Army Reserves in December 2003. He was assigned to the 706th Transportation Company out of Mansfield, OH. After completing basic training, Devin was deployed to Iraq in June 2004.

While serving overseas, Devin made a lasting impression on his superiors. Platoon leader 2LT Timothy Searcy noted that Devin was "very motivated and dedicated to his job. He set an example."

Army MAJ Willie Harris described Devin as a dedicated soldier "who was always willing to take on a challenge . . . and who believed in what he was doing."

Devin was doing extremely dangerous work. In Iraq, Devin and his unit were tasked with delivering fuels and supplies to U.S. troops, including during heavy combat with U.S. troops and insurgents at Najaf. He regularly sent e-mails to his family, many of which describe the constant threat of roadside bombings and firefights.

Tragically, a roadside bomb took the life of this brave young man. An IED exploded near Devin's convoy when his unit was resupplying other troops. On that tragic day, our Nation lost a great soldier. More importantly, Donna and Dennis Grella lost a great son; Dustin, Darrin, and Drew lost a great brother; and so many others lost a great friend.

In an e-mail message posted on an Internet tribute to Devin, friend Adam Feeks, from Medina, wrote the following to Devin:

I remember meeting you for the first time in 3rd grade on the basketball court. We became the best of friends shortly thereafter, and our days of watching the Bulls and Cavs games together are days I will never forget. Our unhealthy, but fun obsessions with Mark Price and Michael Jordan will last a lifetime. The memories we shared will never be forgotten. . . . I remember the last thing I said to you. I told you how proud I was of you, and how much I loved you, and that you could tell me all about it when you get back. That day will not come anytime soon. Just know I think about you all the time. Anytime I pick up a ball or step on the football field, it is for you. In my heart is where I keep you friend.

Devin's father, a former Marine, said this about Devin: He loved his church. He loved his family. He loved his country." Dennis also said that the key thing that must be learned from his

son's death is how brave and valiant [Devin] was to give, so that we—you and I and all of us—can have freedom."

Devin's mother remembers her son's enthusiasm and love for life. She remarked that her family's faith helps them find peace. She knows that Devin's death "is just a separation." She said, "We will be together again. It helps you go on. You know you will see him again."

At the service held in Devin's honor at the Medina chapel of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Devin's older brother, Darrin, decided to address the crowd because he wanted people to know about his brave and heroic brother. Darrin reflected on a conversation with Devin about his plans to join the Army Reserves and emphasized how proud he was of his brother. He told those gathered that it was an honor to have been [Devin's] brother."

It was indeed an honor for all those who knew Devin. He touched countless lives. Though words will never be enough to express our gratitude for Devin's sacrifice, a simple phrase on his gravestone is able to describe his life and this is what it says: Devin James Grella . . . Loves his Mom/Loves our God/Called to serve.

ARMY SPECIALIST JESSE BURYJ

Mr. President, I rise today to honor a fellow Ohioan, a young man from Canton, whose courage and selflessness knew no bounds. On May 5, 2004, Army SPC Jesse Buryj gave his life to protect his fellow soldiers, to protect the American people, and to protect Iraqis whom he barely knew. He was 21 years old.

Jesse Buryj enlisted in the Army as a way to help him pursue a dream, and that was the dream of someday becoming a police officer. The creed of any police officer is to serve and protect. Jesse didn't just pledge that motto, he lived by it.

Jesse grew up playing kickball and baseball in the street with the other kids of his tight-knit community. Like many active young boys, Jesse experienced his share of broken bones and knocked out teeth. His mother, Peggy, recalls that the nurses in the emergency room at Mercy Medical Center knew him well.

Jesse stood apart, though, from many of the boys his age. He was a particularly well-mannered, well-rounded young man. Angela, Jesse's sister, remembered that her little brother wouldn't wait to be found out if he did something wrong. He used to go ahead and tell on himself.

Jesse attended Canton McKinley High School and was a Bulldog to his core. He played the baritone in the school band, where, on several memorable occasions, he left his indelible mark. Jesse was the first baritone to dot the "I" in the school's Script Ohio formation and was a sight to see at the Massillon-McKinley football game when he draped himself in Christmas lights.